I: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

n the Indian Archipelago, published in 1886. In this work, which in Part 1 contains a remarkably full account of the country and the people by one who had never set foot in it but had learnt more about it than anyone who had, the author examined in great detail the Arab colonies in the East Indies. He comments on the fact that when an Arab established in the Indian Archipelago sees that one alone no longer suffices for his business, he engages in preference a young man of his family or of his tribe. This is the reason why in all the Arab colonies the majority of the immigrants are from the same part of the Hadhramaut. Thus he says the greater number of Arabs in the Indian Archipelago originally hail from the main wadi between Shibam and Tarim. The inhabitants of the Wadi Du'an prefer to go to the colonies in Aden, Jedda, Suakin, or Cairo. The people of the coast choose British India, above all the coast of Malabar and Hyderabad. The Beduins, he says, rarely leave their country.

The situation is much the same to-day. As regards the East Indies the majority of the emigrants to Java are from the Āl Kathīr, though the inhabitants of Tarim and Wadi Hajarein (particularly the towns of Badra and Haura), and the tribes of Nahd and Ja'da are also represented. The Singapore community originates principally from the towns of Tarim, Seiyun, and Shibam, and the Nahd tribesmen. Turning to East Africa the majority of the immigrants are from the Tamimi tribe, the Bā Haidera, and the tribes of Hajr. Zanzibar has a close connection with the ancient town of Shihr, and for this reason Hadhramis in the Protectorate are almost universally referred to as Shihiris. The Red Sea contingent is recruited mainly from the Wadi Du'an, and Du'anis are found in Egypt, Jedda, Abyssinia, and the Sudan. There are also a few from the Wadi Hajr in Jedda and from Shibam and the Nahd in Abyssinia and Sudan.

Although the general tendency is for the Hadhramaut colonies abroad to be recruited from particular places in the home country it will be observed that there is some overlapping, and this is due to the great extension of emigration and to the fact that there is nowadays more movement in the interior of the Hadhramaut. The Nahd tribesmen, notably, have many of them become almost townsmen, and living largely in the main wadi are in frequent touch with different parts of it.

There is yet another important contingent of Hadhramis abroad to be mentioned and this consists of those in the service of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti authorities informed me that this contingent amounts to 5,000 or 6,000 in number, of whom 2,000 or 3,000 are Yafa'is, mostly with Hadhramaut connections. There are also many Hadhramaut tribes represented such as the Nūwah, the Ja'da, and even the Sei'ar. The command of the Nizam's bodyguard is held by the Sultan of Mukalla as hereditary Jemadar. This does not exhaust the list